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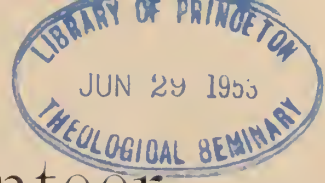


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The Student volunteer



The Student Volunteer

VOL VI

OCTOBER, 1897, TO JUNE, 1898

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
New York

INDEX

I. CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

- After-Convention Temptations. Gilbert A. Beaver, 89.
- Australasian Student Christian Union, Second Convention of the. Mary E. Morris, 117.
- British Student Christian Movement, The. J. Rutter Williamson, 17.
- British Student Conference at Curbar, The. Miss Ruth Rouse, 7.
- Cleveland Convention, How to Make the Most of the. Robert E. Lewis, 88.
- Cleveland Convention, The Significance of the. Douglas M. Thornton, 102.
- College Missionary Interests in America and Other Lands. Miss Ruth Rouse, 135.
- Convention, Encouragements Growing Out of the. Secretary W. R. Lambuth, 104.
- Convention from a Missionary Professor's View-Point, The. Prof. W. F. Oldham, 106.
- Edinburgh University, Christian Work in, 143.
- Emphasis, The Proper. Robert R. Gai-ley, 140.
- Field Campaign, Why Grapple with the? Robert E. Lewis, 52.
- Field of the Movement and Its Cultiva-tion, The, 41.
- Financial and General Missionary Plans, Yale's. Lawrence Thurston, 72.
- Herlufsholm Scandinavian Student Con-ference, July 17-22 (abridged), The. Karl Fries, Ph.D., 8.
- Hill Tribes of India for Jesus, The. Rev. J. Lampard, 133.
- Historical Sketch of the Student Volun-
teer Movement for Foreign Missions. Harlan P. Beach, 35.
- Impressions Left by the Year's Work, Dominant. F. S. Brockman, 137.
- Impressions Received on the Field. A. McLean, D.D., 83.
- International Institute of China. Rev. Gilbert Reid, 55.
- Missionary Activities in College (a series of articles), 65.
- Missionary Meetings of the North China College Association. Harlan P. Beach, 71.
- Missionary Money is Raised at Centen-ary, How. D. F. Turner, 73.
- Missions and Young People's Work—
Impressions Gained in Many Lands. Francis E. Clark, D.D., 81.
- Mission Study Work at Northfield. Miss Jessie Snyder, 70.
- Morning Watch, Value of the. Miss Grace E. Wilder, 91.
- Movement, Internal Strength of the. Robert E. Lewis, 139.
- Periodicals, Carlisle's Work for. W. Gansworth, 73.
- Princeton Seminary's Representation on the Foreign Field. Charles E. Patton, 75.
- Qualifications Desired in Missionary Candidates as Indicated by a Tour of the Fields. Robert E. Speer, 84.
- Results of the Student Volunteer Move-ment. John R. Mott, 43.
- Scandinavian Student Volunteer Confer-ence, Stockholm, Aug. 30-31. Rob-ert P. Wilder, 19.
- Seminary Organization, The New Plan of. Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, 119.
- Settled Principles of the Movement. Ex-ecutive Committee, 38.
- Summer Campaign Once More, The. F. S. Brockman, 122.
- Summer Conferences, Special Imper-
tance of the Coming. C. C. Mich-ener, 121.
- Support, The Reasonableness and Feasi-

- bility of Securing One's Own. F. S. Brockman, 54.
- "Tenth Legion," The. W. L. Amerman, 60.
- Third International Convention, Announcement of the. John R. Mott, 33.
- Third International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, The. H. B. Sharman, 97.
- Watchword of the Movement: The Evangelization of the World in This Generation, The. Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, 39.
- "What Are You Going to do About It?" 59.
- Workers on the Field, Significance of the Convention to. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., 108.
- World's Student Christian Federation, The Meeting of the. Prof. J. Ross Stevenson, 3.
- World-Wide Missions, Why Master? D. L. Leonard, D.D., 1.
- Vacation Suggestions. F. H. Burt, 142.
- Volunteer Band, An Essential Need of the. John R. Marshall, Jr., 65.
- Volunteer Band in University College, Toronto, Activities of the. F. W. Anderson, 68.
- Volunteer Band Meetings at Wooster University. Miss Isabella Graham, 69.
- Volunteer Band, The Northwestern University. C. H. Fahs, 66.
- Volunteer Band, Why Two African Girls Joined a, 74.
- Volunteer's Activity, God's Place in the. Robert P. Wilder, 49.
- Volunteer Work Among Churches and Young People's Societies. F. S. Brockman, 51.
- ## II. THE MONTHLY MISSIONARY MEETING
- American College Students and Missions, 47.
- China and Foreign Missions, Present Situation in, 79.
- Christian Stewardship and the Missionary Crisis, 61.
- Gospel in Famine-Stricken India, The. Robert E. Lewis, 11.
- Humanitarian Side of the Foreign Missionary Enterprise, The, 27.
- ## III. STUDIES IN MISSIONS
- Studies on Africa, Educational Secretary. Suggestions to Students on Studies I.-IV., 63.
- Suggestions to Students on Studies V.-VIII., 80.
- Studies on the Non-Christian World and the Student Factor, Educational Secretary. Introductory, 13.
- Study I.—The Two Americas—Papal Europe, 13.
- Study II.—Africa and Madagascar, 14.
- Study III.—The Greater Levant, Its Students and Christian Work, 14.
- Study IV.—India, Student Conferences, The Opportunity, 15.
- Study V.—Missions in Southeastern Asia, The Australasian Tour, 29.
- Study VI.—China, Her Students, Impressions of the Empire, 29.
- Study VII.—Japan and Korea, Japanese Tour, Impressions, 30.
- Study VIII.—Pacific Missions, The World-Conquering Student Factor, 31.
- ## IV. MISSIONARY LITERATURE
- Christian Missions and Social Progress. J. S. Dennis, D.D., 12.
- Evangelization of China, The, 25.
- Gist of Japan, The. Rev. R. B. Peery, Ph.D., 28.
- Heroes of the Mission Field. W. P. Walsh, 148.
- Historical Sketches Presbyterian Missions, 13.
- Korea and Her Neighbors. Mrs. I. B. Bishop, 148.
- Literature Bearing on the Volunteer Movement in America and Elsewhere, 48.

- Progress*, 148.
 Sacred Books of the East, New American Edition, 147.
 Student Missionary Appeal, The, 147.
 "Tell Them," G. D. Dowkonnt, M.D., 148.

V. EDITORIAL

- "Africa Waiting," Note Concerning, 47.
 Band Meeting, Importance of, 26.
 Cable Address of Movement, 58.
 China Volunteers' Appeal to American Students, 132.
 Cleveland Convention Report, 110.
 Club Opportunities, 26.
 December Issue of the VOLUNTEER Appreciated, 58.
 Delegates, Suggestions to, 78.
 Duncan's Article, Mr., 145.
 Fall Course in Mission Study, The, 146.
 "Field Campaign for Missions, The," 111.
 Haystack Monument Picture, 93.
 Helps and Books for Course in "Africa Waiting," 58.
 Helps for Those Preparing to do Summer Work, 132.
 List of Summer Schools and Note Concerning Them, 132, 146.
 Missionary Committee's Work, Key to Success in, 26.
 Missionary Literature Exhibit, Th 3.
 Mission Study, Practical Results of, 26.
 Movement's Office Transferred to New York, 10.
 Mr. Mott's Coming Engagements in Europe, 111.
 New Form of VOLUNTEER and Its Aims, 10.
 New Secretaries, 10.
 Next Year's Work, Preparing for, 146.
 Note Concerning Text-Books of Last Fall's Course, 110.
 Notes Concerning Home Volunteer Workers, 47.
 Notes Concerning Workers and Movements Abroad, 47, 58, 94, 145.


- Photographs of Convention Hall, 111.
 Reduced Price to Volunteers of *Missionary Review of the World*, 111, 145.
 Spring Mission Study Course, 93, 110.
 Undergraduate Course of Missionary Instruction at Yale, 78.
 Value of the VOLUNTEER, 47.
 West Nyassa Land, Revival in, 27.
 Winter Term's Course of Mission Study, 11.
 Young Men's Christian Association in the Seminaries, 78.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

- Chart Making for the Volunteer Convention, 24.
 China, Obstacles and Encouragements to Missionary Work in, 22.
 China's Present Need, An Appeal from Volunteers Laboring There, 123.
 Deliverances Concerning the Volunteer Enterprise, Some Representative, 45.
 Hindus, Questions Asked by Unbelieving. J. H. Barrows, D.D., 20.
 Medicine, Siamese Theory and Practice of. E. A. Sturge, M.D., 21.
 Missions in the Bible, 62.
 Nuggets, 9, 18, 25, 57, 118, 132.
 Prayer, A Call to, 57.
 Relief for Sleepless Missionaries, 9.
 Representative Judgments of the Religious Press, Some (concerning the Cleveland Convention), 112.
 Sailed Notes, 96.
 Universal Day of Prayer for Students, The. Karl Fries and John R. Mott, 76.

VII. ILLUSTRATIONS

- Foreign Delegates to World's Student Conference, Northfield, 1897, 5.
 Members of the Advisory and Executive Committees, 37.
 Present Secretaries of the Movement, 43.
 The Haystack Monument, 81.
 Volunteer Convention, Grays' Armory, Cleveland, 97.



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The Student Volunteer

Vol. VI.

December, 1897

No. 3

Announcement of the Third International Convention

By John R. Mott, Chairman Executive Committee

THE Third International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement will be held February 23-27, 1898, at Cleveland. The policy of the Movement has been to hold a convention within each student generation, or once every three or four years. It has been thought better, in this day of so many conventions, to concentrate on one conspicuously strong gathering within the period covered by the course of the college, theological and medical student, than to attempt to hold a series of more frequent and, therefore, necessarily less effective, conventions. These conventions have become famous as the largest and most powerful student gatherings of the world. The first one was held at Cleveland in 1891, and was attended by 680 delegates representing 151 institutions, all the leading mission boards of North America, and nearly all parts of the world's field. The second convention was held at Detroit in 1894, and was attended by over 1300 delegates, including students from 294 institutions, official representatives of fifty-four American and Canadian mission boards, missionaries from all the great fields of the world as well as national leaders of the various organizations at work among the young. The convention of the British Movement held at Liverpool in 1896, attended by nearly

a thousand delegates, was the largest Student gathering ever held in Europe, and, with the exception of the Federation Convention at Northfield last July, was the most widely representative Student convention ever held. All three of these conventions exerted a mighty influence, not only in the countries where they were held, but also, as the writer can testify, in the uttermost parts of the earth.

The date of the forthcoming convention corresponds to the date of the first gathering at Cleveland and the one at Detroit, both of which came in the last week of February. Extended investigation has shown that this is the most satisfactory week in the entire year, when all classes of institutions, all sections of the continent, and the examination and vacation periods are considered.

The question may arise, why return to Cleveland so soon after having had one of our conventions there? A careful study of the map, bearing in mind the railway system and also the distribution of the students of North America, will make it plain that Cleveland is the most accessible city for the students both of Canada and of all parts of the United States, East, West, North and South. Moreover, Cleveland, with nearly 400,000 inhabitants, with its large and well or-

ganized churches, with its splendid public spirit, and with its sympathetic appreciation of the Volunteer Movement, will be able to entertain the large body of delegates, and to afford the favorable local conditions which have so much to do with the successful working of a great convention. The convention has been invited by the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland, which is the great interdenominational organization of the city. It has the full backing of all the churches.

The number of delegates will be limited to 1500. Entertainment will not be provided for more than this. The personnel of the convention will consist of (1) students of colleges, universities, theological seminaries, medical schools and other institutions of higher learning, both volunteer and non-volunteer; (2) professors, especially those who are in a position to promote the study of missions and the preparation of intending missionaries and of other Christian workers; (3) official representatives of all the foreign mission boards of North America; (4) foreign missionaries from all parts of the world field; (5) State and International Secretaries of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations; (6) fraternal delegates from the Student Volunteer Missionary Union of Great Britain; (7) national and State leaders of such great Movements as the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Baptist Young People's Union, the Luther League, Young People's Christian Union; (8) editors of the principal religious papers of the various denominations.

The features of the convention will be an evening series and a morning series of main meetings devoted to addresses by the ablest missionary speakers of the Church, and to discussions of the

real problems before the Church in view of the student missionary movement; afternoon section meetings, the lines of cleavage being mission fields, phases of work, denominations, and other special interests; special occasions for the deepening of the spiritual life; and an educational exhibit the most complete ever presented.

As regards the matter of expense, it may be stated that the customary reduced railway rate—a fare and one-third for the round trip—will be secured, and also that all regular delegates up to the number of 1500 will be entertained at Cleveland from Wednesday afternoon, February 23, to Monday forenoon, February 28, provided the names are received at the office of the Volunteer Movement (283 Fourth Avenue, New York) prior to February 15th.

To ensure proper representation from all institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada, we would make the following suggestions to all students, whether volunteer or not, who may read this announcement: (1). Kindly arrange to have the facts of this announcement brought strongly before the members of the religious organizations of your institution, and have them endorse the convention and express it as their sense that each institution should, if possible, be represented by an adequate delegation. (2). Let a special committee, composed not only of volunteers but also of other students who believe in having your institution ably represented, be appointed to devise ways and means of securing necessary funds and to appoint delegates. (3). As a rule it is much better to secure the funds before selecting delegates. (4). There is no institution, no matter how small or distant from Cleveland, which cannot secure money enough to ensure the sending of at least one delegate, pro-

vided the matter is taken up promptly, earnestly, prayerfully, and with the conscientious use of methods which have been successful in hundreds of institutions. Among the most approved methods of securing funds are : raising the amount needed by subscription—not collection—after a public presentation ; getting churches, young people's organizations, or individuals to send students who will bring back to them the inspirations and ideas of such a remarkable gathering ; making an appropriation from the regular treasury of the organization. (5). Let the delegation be composed half of volunteers and half of non-volunteers who are in a position to do much to promote the missionary interests of the institution ; for example, the President of the association or society. (6). Other things being equal, send students who will be in the institution longer than the present year. We must not forget to build for the future. (7). Having selected the strongest possible representatives, get them to pay as much toward their own expenses as possible. (8). If there are suitable men, in addition to those already chosen and assisted financially, who wish to go at their own charges, let them be accredited as regular delegates. (9). Volunteers out of college or seminary are earnestly invited to the convention. (10). Names of all intending to come to the convention should be sent as soon as possible to Mr. F. P.

Turner, 283 Fourth Avenue, New York, Please state whether entertainment is desired or not. To ensure entertainment names must reach the above address prior to February 15. The earlier names are sent in, the better. It became necessary in connection with the conventions both of 1891 and also of 1894 to turn back scores of students who decided at too late a date that they wanted to attend. (11). It should not be forgotten that these conventions come but once within the student generation. That student is to be envied who avails himself of the privilege of coming into contact with this convention, which bids fair to be the most remarkable gathering ever held in the interest of the world's evangelization.

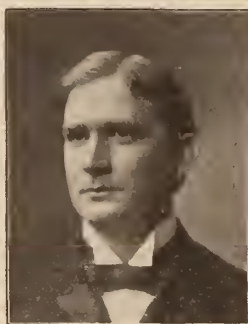
If the Third International Convention of the Volunteer Movement is to be a mighty factor and force in the missionary enterprise, an adequate cause must be supplied. Faithful, united prayer will alone furnish this sufficient cause. For months members and friends of the Movement in all parts of the world have been making the convention an object of special prayer. Now that the date and place have been fixed, we appeal to all who believe in prayer, and who realize the possibilities of the forthcoming gathering, if it is fashioned, conducted and energized by the Spirit of God, to give the Cleveland Convention a definite and prominent place in their prayer life.

Historical Sketch of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions

By Harlan P. Beach

THIS Movement has its forerunner in the little group of Williams College students who so prayed and planned beside a Williamstown haystack, and later in the rooms and woods of

Andover, that America's first foreign missionary society came into being in 1810, while her first volunteers sailed for India in 1812. These students in 1808 formed a society—"The Brethren"—



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT.

PROF. J. ROSS STEVENSON.

PAULINE ROOT, M.D.

“not for the purpose of sending others, but of GOING to the heathen.” One article of its constitution read, “No person shall be admitted to its membership who is under an engagement of any kind which shall be incompatible with going on a mission to the heathen.” This organization, which was kept secret for many years, still exists under another name and constitution at Andover Seminary.

Andover's example was followed by other institutions, and Societies of Inquiry yet survive in a few of them. More recent anticipations of the Movement are the College Christian Association, which established a foreign missionary department eighteen years ago, and the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, that held its first convention in 1880. Built upon these organizations was the Princeton Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1883, in which Messrs. Wilder and Forman, the Movement's two first Secretaries, were leading members.

Though the present organization finds points of contact in the Williamstown-Andover-Princeton forerunners, it was not until Mr. Moody, at Mr. L. D. Wishard's suggestion, invited to Mt. Hermon the first student summer school, that it finally came into being. That gathering, in 1886, brought from all of our leading colleges delegates to the number of 251. God was present on the beautiful hillside, and naturally His work came to the forefront. Mr. Wilder and a few kindred spirits had brought the fire with them and it spread rapidly, so that in ten days men were ready to heed Dr. Pierson's thesis, “All should go, and go to all,” and that the student's relation to missions was “only a matter of supreme loyalty to Jesus Christ.” Another week and the meeting of The Ten Nations forced men to prayerfully wrestle

with the greatest problem of their life. Dr. Ashmore, China's veteran, was to some God's spokesman when he said, “Show, if you can, why you should not obey the last command of ‘Jesus Christ,’ and when he bade Christians to “look no longer upon missions as a mere wrecking expedition, but as a war of conquest.” Bible-searching, private prayer in the woods, and united supplication—as on that memorable night when in Crossley Hall men agonized from twilight until midnight—brought light and victory, and when the conference had closed, just one hundred men had volunteered.

The necessity for organization was not realized until Messrs. Wilder and Forman had made their splendid tour of the colleges during the year 1886-87, and the field had been allowed to lie uncultivated for the succeeding nine months. It was then found that lack of organization had led to disintegration and chaos. Accordingly it was decided by leaders of Christian work in the colleges to limit the work to students and to place it in the hands of a Committee representing the four organizations to which its members mainly belonged, the College Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, and the American Inter-Seminary and the Canadian Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance. This step, together with details of organization which have remained practically unchanged, were of central importance in the Movement's history.

The internal development of the Volunteer Movement has been due to its energetic and godly Traveling Secretaries and to the wise management of its Executive Committee, at whose head Mr. Mott has always been while in the country. From an almost indiscriminate use of the Declaration Card, Traveling Secretaries have come to use it with

great caution. The wording of this has likewise been altered so that Movements in English-speaking lands now have a uniform Declaration Card. Great advantage has come from the establishment of the Corresponding Secretaryship, as also from the publication of THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER. The two International Conventions have been of untold importance to the missionary life of American and Canadian institutions. The organization and development of the Volunteer Bands and just recently of the Metropolitan Unions are other moments of the utmost significance in the Movement's internal growth. Second perhaps to no other recent development is the appointment of an

Educational Secretary and the inauguration of a very successful system of missionary education.

The extension of the organization, first into hundreds of institutions on this continent, and later into other lands, from the British Isles to the world's most conservative empire, China, and from Scandinavian fiords to Christianized New Zealand, and the federation of all great national student organizations, so largely accomplished through the conferences held by Mr. Mott during his recent tour of mission countries, are other epoch-making events in the horizon of the Movement's history, though much of this is not the direct work of members of our organization.

Settled Principles of the Movement

As Stated by the Executive Committee

THE following principles, based on over ten years' experience of the life of the Student Volunteer Movement, may in truth be characterized as settled principles:

1. The Movement should cultivate *primarily* the field for which it is responsible—the *institutions of higher learning* in the United States and Canada.

2. Its membership shall be drawn from those who are or who have been students in institutions of higher learning.

3. It should adhere steadfastly to its four-fold purpose: (a) To lead students to a thorough consideration of the claims of foreign missions upon them as a life work. (b) To foster the purpose of all students who decide to become foreign missionaries by helping to guide and stimulate them in their missionary study and work for missions until they pass under the immediate direction of the Boards. (c) To unite all volunteers in an organized aggressive movement. (d) To create and maintain an intelligent,

sympathetic, active interest in foreign missions among the students who are to remain on the home field, in order that they may back up this great enterprise by their prayers, gifts and efforts.

4. It should preserve the closest possible organic connection with the four great inter-denominational student organizations of North America.

5. It should continue to be unswervingly loyal to all the regularly established foreign missionary agencies of the Church. It does not contemplate and never has contemplated becoming an independent foreign missionary board for the sending out of volunteers.

6. It should continue the conservative yet confident and aggressive use of the "volunteer declaration."

7. Close and constant supervision is absolutely essential to insure the strong and harmonious development of the Movement.

8. The leaders of the Movement—whether in the nation, state or individual

institution—should receive special training for their responsible work.

9. The building up of a comprehensive and progressive system of missionary education for students is the true basis for lasting and growing missionary interest in the Church.

10. If the purpose of the Movement is to be realized, its members must assume a very personal responsibility to help in the solution of the financial problem of the Mission Boards.

11. The volunteers will never reach the field as they should, that is, as God-

sent men, until there is much more prayer both by and for the members of the Movement.

12. The Movement should encourage no volunteer to go to the field until he is properly equipped; above all, not until he is filled with the Holy Spirit.

13. While the Movement believes in promoting every phase of missionary work which is being used by the Spirit, it should through all of them continue to lay chief stress on the realization of its Watchword, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

The Watchword of the Movement—the Evangelization of the World in this Generation

By Professor J. Ross Stevenson

THIS rallying-cry of the Movement points to a definite object, which should be kept constantly in view. It thus unites forces which otherwise would be scattered and robbed of fullest efficiency. It furnishes a powerful motive by holding up what we have been commanded to do, and by emphasizing the responsibility comprised in a lifetime of service it gives greater intensity to missionary zeal and activity. Since its adoption by the Movement it has proved to be a mighty stimulus, and has furnished what was needed to make the Movement move. On the other hand, it has been criticized by some eminent friends of missions, who have concluded that the Movement is based on an "untenable, rhetorical watchword," and consequently is unsound, and even dangerous. We are confident that a candid and thorough consideration will lead to just the opposite conclusion.

I. Let us ask ourselves what the watchword means:

First of all, it should be kept in mind that it was never intended to suggest a

new or peculiar theory of missionary work. Some have thought so, and have read into it the idea of a superficial, hasty preaching of the Gospel, which to the non-Christian mind cannot be either comprehensible or effective. Thus considered, it is believed to stand "in the service of certain pre-millennial ideas" (See Lawrence, "Modern Missions in the East," p. 36, and Warneck, Address at Ninth Continental Missionary Conference—"Die Moderne Weltevangelisations Theorie"). The Movement, representing all denominations, and emphasizing as one of its settled principles "loyalty to all the regularly established foreign missionary agencies of the church," does not commit itself to any special programme of missions. It believes in thorough equipment, as is evidenced from its Educational Department, and volunteers go out not merely as evangelists, but as physicians, teachers, pastors, etc.

Nor should the watchword be interpreted as a sure word of prophecy. It is intended to call attention to what may

and ought to be done, not what is actually going to occur. Positively speaking, it means the giving of the Gospel message to every creature—just what everyone interested in missions, regardless of theological view or of methods of work, believes ought to be done. This does not imply that it has to be done in a special way, nor does it make us say that evangelization is the only thing to be done. We believe that it is the first thing to be done in order to the saving of souls, and that all missionary agencies should converge in it; and if this be done, the other things needing to be done—making disciples, training of converts, remedying of social evils, etc.—will most likely be accomplished.

When we look out into the field, the peoples needing the Gospel imperatively are those of this generation, and those at home who are responsible for giving them the Gospel are of this generation; and hence the second clause of the watchword, “in this generation.”

II. What *warrant* have we for using this watchword?

1. First of all, Christ has left us a clear and explicit command: “Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to the whole creation.” This gives no uncertain sound. The disciples understood the plain meaning of Christ’s commission, and when they were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the best methods of evangelization, as to the results we may expect, whether a small outgathering or a universal conquest, all classes of Christians agree that Christ has commanded us to carry the Gospel to every creature. Whatever else the apostles may have done, they certainly did this one thing, which it is possible for us to do, no matter how much conditions may have changed.

2. This leads to a second consideration, viz., the condition of the non-Christian nations demands of us this evangelization. However well we may think of the heathen they are certainly no better than their ancestors who lived in Christ’s day, when He had compassion on them, and told His disciples to go forth and preach to them His Gospel. What was necessary then is necessary now, and this necessity is increased by the waiting harvest fields, which are riper and more accessible than they ever have been. Our first and supreme duty to those who have never heard of Christ is to give them an opportunity to know Him as personal Saviour. Here is where our responsibility begins.

3. A third warrant is the fact that the Church is able in this generation to bring the Gospel within the reach of every creature. (1). It can spare the missionaries who, in connection with the native contingent, are needed for an enterprise of this sort. (2). It can spare the means; for when you take into account the vast wealth of the church, the proportion needed for an undertaking like this would scarcely be felt if properly distributed. (3). It has the divine equipment at hand, the Word of God, quick and powerful; the promise of the Holy Ghost, who is able to shake whole communities as with pentecostal power; and when

“In God’s own might,
We gird us for the coming fight,
And strong in Him whose cause is ours,
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,
The Light and Truth and Love of Heaven,”

we may certainly hope to accomplish what Christ himself recognized as a possibility when He commanded us to do it. (4.) This ability has never been put to the test; so that we are not justified in saying the enterprise is not feasible because it has never been done. What the Mo-

ravian Church has been doing, Reformed Christendom ought to be able to do. And if all denominations took hold of this enterprise as the Moravians are doing, there would be more heralds of the Cross than the need actually calls for, and those who go would have all necessary support.

III. This brings up a most important consideration, the conditions essential to a realization of the watchword.

1. An enterprise of this sort will require earnest zeal on the part of missionaries and native agents. Too much praise cannot be given to those who are out on the field—their self-sacrifice, their noble heroism, should inspire the church not only with confidence but increased zeal. By reason of their consecrated efforts and prayerful waiting on God, it has been truthfully said: "There are indications in every field of the direct work of the Holy Ghost, and it would seem to us that we are on the eve of a mighty awakening, which shall cover the earth with blessing as the waters cover the sea." Yet, doubtless, there is place for still greater directness of purpose, and greater intensity of effort, in

bringing the Gospel to those who know Him not.

2. Students should be brought face to face with the claims of missions upon them as a life work, so that a sufficient number may, under the direction of the Holy Ghost, make the declaration, "It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary." There can not be too many God-called, Spirit-filled volunteers. The field is waiting for them and calling for them. The church is able to send them. And if they are not sent it is evident where the responsibility must rest.

3. The Church must be baptized anew with the spirit of missions, so as to make it her first business to do the King's business, which requireth haste. Retrenchment on the field must cease. Boards must be relieved from debt, and the foreign work be pushed with a mighty, persistent aggressiveness that renders full obedience to the Lord. The Church has never desired to do this. If her heart were set on it, instead of so many other things, no human forecast can calculate the great things that we might expect from God.

The Field of the Movement and Its Cultivation

THE field for the cultivation of which the Student Volunteer Movement holds itself primarily responsible includes all institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada. It is made up almost entirely of colleges, universities, theological seminaries, medical schools, normal schools and the most advanced institutions of applied science. While the Movement recognizes the importance of promoting an interest in missions in high schools and academies, it does not enroll volunteers in institutions of this grade.

The Movement is supervised and di-

rected by an Executive Committee of three, who are the official representatives of the great Christian intercollegiate and inter-seminary organizations of North America. There is also an Advisory Committee composed of secretaries or members of eight of the leading mission boards. The Executive Committee meets on an average once each month. There are this year eight Secretaries giving their time to the work of the Movement under the supervision of this Committee. Mr. Fennell P. Turner, the General Secretary, and Mr. J. E. Knotts, the Assistant General Secretary, are sta-



SECRETARIES.

FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN,

ROBERT P. WILDER,

ROBERT E. LEWIS,

ROBERT R. GAILEY,

RUTH ROUSE,

FENNELL P. TURNER,

HARLAN P. BEACH,

JAMES E. KNOTTS.

tioned at the office of the Movement. Their work consists in keeping an elaborate record of all volunteers, securing and filing reports from all volunteer bands and study classes, arranging for and following up the visits of the Traveling Secretaries, coöperating with the Educational Secretary, attending to the subscription list of the monthly paper and the extensive missionary literature business, carrying on a vast correspondence with volunteers and students in hundreds of institutions, and making the office a sort of clearing house between the volunteers and the boards. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, the Educational Secretary, also stays at headquarters. He outlines courses of study, prepares and adapts text-books for the mission study classes, issues printed suggestions to leaders of study classes from week to week, carries on an extensive correspondence with these leaders, edits *THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER*, and conducts one or more of the missionary institutes at the summer schools. There are five Traveling Secretaries: Mr. Robert P. Wilder, who devotes the entire year to work in the theological seminaries and churches in the United States and Canada; Miss Ruth Rouse, who confines herself chiefly to visiting women's colleges in Canada, New England and the Middle Atlantic States; Mr. Robert R. Gailey, who is planting the work of the Movement on the Pacific Coast and who will also visit leading institutions in the East; Mr. F. S. Brockman and Mr. Robert E. Lewis, who will carry on extensive visitation among colleges east of

the Mississippi River. The work of the five Traveling Secretaries consists in presenting the claims of foreign missions to the institutions visited, in organizing classes for the study of missions, in conferring with missionary committees and officers of associations as to how best to awaken and promote missionary interest, in recommending plans and methods which will increase the giving, praying and working for missions on the part of students, and in interviewing students with reference to devoting their lives to foreign service. Even with five Secretaries in the field, the Movement is unable to respond favorably to more than one-half of the calls from student centers and important conventions.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER is also a most effective agency in the cultivation of the field. Going as it does nine times each year to thousands of students all over the continent, it serves as a constant reminder, guide, and inspiration to the large membership of the Movement.

No statement of the agencies for the cultivation of the field would be complete which did not include the missionary institutes held in connection with the eight summer conferences of the College Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. These institutes, under the management of secretaries of the Movement, train students for leading the missionary work and forces of their respective institutions. The international conventions, coming once within each generation of students, do much to unify and vitalize the whole Movement.

Results of the Student Volunteer Movement

By John R. Mott.

THE following results of the work of the Student Volunteer Movement, suggest abundant reasons for gratitude to God:

1. The Student Volunteer Movement has presented the claims of world-wide missions in over 800 colleges, universities, theological seminaries, medical

schools, and other institutions of higher learning on the North American Continent. In a majority of these institutions the subject has been presented for the first time. Even in institutions where the subject had been brought before the students before, professors and others bear testimony that this Movement has made the missionary appeal in a new and more impressive manner. Moreover, the Movement has not simply presented the claims of missions once, but has reiterated the appeal time after time, so that few Christian students have gone out of our institutions within the past ten years without being brought face to face with the world need and their relation to it.

2. The systematic and thorough study of missions has been greatly stimulated. When the Movement appointed an Educational Secretary a little over three years ago there were less than twenty classes for the progressive and thorough study of missions in all the colleges and seminaries. In one year the number increased to 120 classes. The next year there were over 200 classes; and last year the number of classes reached 267, scattered among nearly as many different institutions. Will not this work do much to promote intelligent and strong leadership of the missionary forces of the churches?

3. The Movement has enrolled not less than four thousand volunteers. As the statistics are just now being brought up to date, we do not give the exact number. Suffice it to state that whereas, at the beginning of the life of the Volunteer Movement ten years ago nearly all of the church boards were calling for more men, now there are more volunteers than can be sent until there is a great enlargement in the funds. The prayer for men has given way largely to the prayer for money.

4. Not only has the Movement greatly increased the number of missionary candidates, but, even more important, it has improved the quality of the candidates, taking them as a class. The Secretaries of a large majority of the boards have borne emphatic and grateful testimony to this fact.

5. Already over 800 of the volunteers have gone to the foreign field under the auspices of the regular mission boards. The writer, on his recent tour, met a majority of them working at stations scattered all the way from Bulgaria to Japan and Hawaii. More volunteers have sailed within the last three and one-half years than during the preceding six and one-half years, notwithstanding the hard times. The list of sailed volunteers is being revised and will be announced as soon as completed.

6. The Volunteer Movement is grappling helpfully with the financial problem. At the inception of the Movement the students of the colleges and seminaries were giving less than \$5000 to foreign missions. During the past year they gave probably not less than \$40,000, and have given even more some years. An increasing number of volunteers are devoting a part of their vacation to work in the churches and young people's organizations, having as their objective an increase in the giving to missions. In indicating the financial results it should not be overlooked that the student missionary uprising has afforded the boards one of their strongest and most persuasive appeals for sacrifice and enlarged giving on the part of the churches.

7. The reflex influence of this foreign Movement on the colleges of the home lands has been simply incalculable. For every student who has been led to offer himself for Christ's service abroad, we have every reason to believe that more than one has been influenced to give

himself to earnest Christian work at home, either as minister or layman. Should we eliminate the work of the Volunteer Movement from the religious life of the colleges, what a different showing would be presented in connection with the Bible study and evangelistic work of the associations. And who can measure what a factor the Movement has been in deepening the prayer life of the colleges and seminaries during the past few years.

8. The leaders of nearly all, if not all of the great Christian organizations of young people, as well as of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, bear testimony that the student volunteers are, in the providence of God, the channels through whom

these organizations have received much of their missionary spirit.

9. The largest result of the Movement has been the direct and indirect influence it has exerted on the students of other lands. Nine years ago the Volunteer Movement of the United States and Canada was the only student Movement in the world employing the volunteer methods, organization, declaration and watchword. To-day there are similar movements in Great Britain, Scandinavia, Germany, French-speaking Europe, Australasia, South Africa, China, and India and Ceylon; and nearly all of them have officially expressed gratitude to the American Movement for the helpful, practical influence it has exerted in the primitive period of their work.

Some Representative Deliverances Concerning the Volunteer Enterprise

THE estimation in which the Volunteer Movement and its world-wide outgrowths are held may be seen from the quotations given below.

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From the proceedings of the Conference of Bishops of the Episcopal Communion throughout the world, held at Lambeth Palace in July last, is taken this extract from a report prepared by fifty-seven bishops, including the principal missionary bishops of all countries: "Your Committee observe with gratitude to God that a very large number of students in universities and colleges throughout the world have realized so keenly the call to missionary work that they have enrolled themselves in a Student Volunteer Missionary Union, and have taken as their watchword, 'The Evangelization of the World in this Generation.' A large number of these students are members of the Anglican Communion, and it seems the plain duty of

that Communion to provide channels through which such newly-awakened zeal may find outlets in earnest, sound, wise work. The time seems ripe for a forward movement in the missionary campaign."

✠

At a meeting of the British Congregational Union, convened a few weeks since, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this Assembly desires to record its deep interest in the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, and to express the practical hope that Congregationalists may have their full share in this great and significant purpose of young men and women to win the world for Christ."

✠

At the Sixth General Council of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System, held at Glasgow, 1896, Secretary George Smith, LL.D., of Edinburgh, read a paper from which the following conclusions are ex-

tracted: "I thus sum up the advantages of the Student Volunteer Movement of Reformed Christendom.

"1. The Movement sweeps aside, for the first time, the difficulty as to securing at once spiritually and professionally trained men and women of the highest type.

"2. The Movement has created a Christian nucleus which, in East and West, should make every college in its degree a missionary institute or a missionary station.

"3. The Movement has organized centers at which students seek to master the fact as well as the duty of missions. Even when they do not or cannot go themselves, they become, as ministers of churches, professors, members of the learned professions, and leaders of men, the intelligent friends and promoters of missions.

"4. The Movement challenges Christendom to do its duty to the Master and the King. . . .

"5. Finally, the Movement must lead to a modification of old and the adoption of new missionary methods. . . .

76

The General Committee on Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a few days since unanimously adopted this resolution, presented by Bishop Ninde:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize with devout gratitude the noble work of the Student International Volunteer Movement in awakening and stimulating missionary zeal among the thousands of Christian young men and women gathered in our colleges and other schools, and which has resulted in the personal consecration of large numbers for service in the foreign fields, and we invoke the special blessing of God upon the approaching triennial convention, that it may prove an occasion of marked spiritual power and blessing."

From a company of American authorities comes an even stronger endorsement. At a meeting of representatives of twenty-five leading boards of the United States and Canada in January last, an exhaustive report upon the Movement and its varied work was read and the following resolutions were passed: "That this conference recognizes, with devout gratitude to God, the providential significance of the Student Volunteer Movement in its relation to the cause of foreign missions; the value and importance of the objects it has in view and the great wisdom, as well as the spirit of absolute dependence on the Holy Ghost, with which it has sought to promote them; and the evident desire on the part of its leaders to cultivate close and sympathetic relations with, and subserve the interests of, these Boards and their work. In this desire, and the hope that these relations may be even closer and more cordial, if possible, we fully sympathise. . . .

"We welcome the Educational Department of its work as a new and valuable aid in the preparation of candidates, and express the hope that it may be continued, especially in our theological seminaries, until such time as it may be rendered unnecessary by the adoption of the study of missions as a regular part of their curricula.

"We suggest that wider use may profitably be made of the Volunteer Bands by our Boards, as a valuable and efficient agency in quickening the zeal of our churches in this service, and in leading them to recognize in this Movement, as they appear to have failed to do as yet, God's answer to their own prayers for laborers for the world's great harvest field, and His challenge to their greatest faith and consecration and their enlarged and self-sacrificing liberality."

"Not unto us, O LORD, not unto us,
But unto Thy name give glory."

Editorial Notes

No study outlines appear in this number, as it is not expected that classes will begin the new course on Africa until the first week in January. The text book, "Africa Waiting," may be had from the office—in paper only—for 25 cents, after December fifteenth.

This issue of the VOLUNTEER will fall into the hands of many besides our subscribers. We trust that the story of the Movement up to this time will so interest them, that they will gladly become regular subscribers. So important a factor in the development of missions one cannot afford to be ignorant concerning.

We cannot speak too highly of the spirit and fruitful work of Mr. Paddock, who has been traveling, mainly among Episcopal colleges and seminaries, in the interest of missions.

Miss Rouse, coming from a successful experience among British colleges, has rendered invaluable service as a pioneer in an almost untouched field among women's institutions in Canada. The future of the Movement owes much to her faithful work.

Similarly, in the pioneering among the colleges of the Pacific slope, Mr. Gailey has been greatly useful. From

Southern California to Puget Sound, his has been a pathway of blessing to multitudes.

Mr. Wilder reports unusually helpful sessions of the Inter-Seminary Alliance at New Brunswick, N. J., and in Cincinnati. His work thus far has largely been among seminary students, who hold the future keys of the missionary enterprise.

News comes from Holland of an unusually interesting Conference of Dutch students at Laren. An important forward step is the appointment of Th. Scharten, known to many of us, as Traveling Secretary.

We are also delighted to hear that South African students have asked Andrew Murray's son to act as Traveling Secretary among their institutions of higher learning.

The Australasian Union at this early stage has decided to establish mission study classes. May we not ask prayer for their second great convention to be held early in January?

Galen M. Fisher sailed on Nov. 27th for his new field as College Secretary in Japan. He goes via Honolulu, where he will spend a little time that he may get in touch with the important work among Hawaiian students.

The Monthly Missionary Meeting

American College Students and Missions

THE Movement's important services to the cause of missions may well constitute the theme of an intensely interesting and inspiring missionary meeting. Let the occasion be used to call together a mass meeting of students, that the International Volunteer Convention of February next may be brought

before them and ensure their hearty sympathy and support.

1. Material in abundance is found in this issue. Even if a few copies of the VOLUNTEER are taken in the institution, the body of students will not have read them, so that its contents can be safely used in a public meeting. It is desir-

able, however, that some new material be secured; a list of this literature may be found on this page.

2. In choosing topics, aim to give a broad view of the work of the Movement, its organization, history, etc. It may not seem wise to take up all the topics of this number, but use at least the three or four that will most surely interest students, omitting those which are best known to the average person. It will be best to reserve the first one until the last.

3. Speakers should be chosen with unusual care. Few can take a subject about which considerable is known in a general way and make it interesting. Let them be students who can seize a large idea and drive it home with tremendous force. Unless a man of enthusiastic temper can be found, it would be well to omit the watchword of the volunteers. If the results of the Movement's work and endorsements are included among the topics, persons who can read forcefully may take those, but for the others appoint students who are good speakers and do not allow them to read their speeches.

4. Intersperse prayer very freely through the program and call for special petitions when the last address has been delivered, in which the substance of the first article and its final suggestions by the Executive Committee as to securing representation from the college are brought before the meeting. In this spirit of deep prayerfulness, let the audience be pressed to take energetic action along the suggested lines, unless local conditions indicate still better methods of bringing about the desired results. In any case, do not allow the hour to pass without setting on foot some plan for bringing the institution into living touch with the coming Convention and its rare privileges.

Volunteer Literature

THOSE desiring fuller information concerning Volunteer Movements here and abroad are referred to the literature named below.

Report of the First International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 26-March 1, 1891. Paper, 6 x 9½ in.; pp. 218; price \$1. This volume is especially valuable for its helpful hints to volunteers, coming from board secretaries, concerning qualifications, preparation, application to the boards, time of sailing, etc.

The Student Missionary Enterprise. Report of the Second Volunteer Convention, held at Detroit, February 28-March 4, 1894. Cloth, 6 x 9½ in., pp. xvii. and 373; price, \$1. No report of a student gathering yet published gives so fully as the above the addresses, etc. Missions are here treated from a spiritual and practical standpoint.

"*Make Jesus King.*" Report of the Student Missionary Conference held at Liverpool, January 1-5, 1896. Cloth, 5½ x 9 in.; pp. xii. and 328; price, \$1.50.

Fifth Conference Foreign Missionary Boards United States and Canada, 1897. Paper, 6 x 9 in.; pp. 139; only a few copies obtainable and those through board secretaries.

A Spiritual Awakening Among India's Students. Addresses of Six Student Conferences of the Student Volunteer Movement in India. Paper, 5½ x 8½ in.; pp. xii. and 149; price, 50 cents.

The Evangelization of China. Addresses delivered at Five Conferences in China in the Fall of 1896. Paper, 5½ x 8½ in. : pp. vii. and 241; price, 50 cents. These reports of conferences in the two greatest mission fields are invaluable.

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